

Update on Electric Motor Noise

Jordan Cluts – NASA GRC Brenda Henderson – NASA GRC Ken Pederson – NASA GRC Emma Pierson – NASA GRC

NASA Acoustics Technical Working Group April 12 – 14, 2021

This work is supported by the NASA RVLT Project

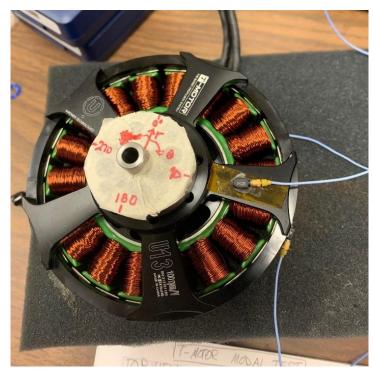
Outline and Objectives



- Develop a noise prediction tool for system type studies
 - Electromagnetic forcing model
 - Create a validated rotor geometry simulation
 - Used to predict mode shapes and frequencies
 - Validated by comparison to experimental modal analysis
 - Electric motor rotor acoustic propagation model
 - Framework presented at Fall 2021 ATWG
 - Validation data has been acquired
- Determine if electric motor noise is an important noise source for UAM vehicles
 - Start with Moog/SureFly vehicle
 - Develop test procedure for motors installed in vehicles
 - Looking for opportunities to make measurements

Experimental Modal Analysis



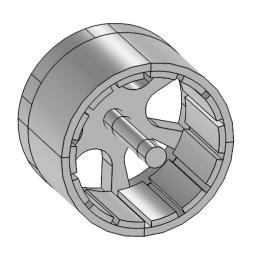


Accelerometers being installed on U13 rotor.

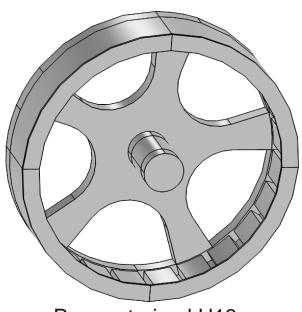
- Instrumented with accelerometers
 - Around rotor circumference
 - On spokes
- Rotor excited by modal impact hammer
- Rotors tested alone and installed onto the stator
- Clean modes detected over a wide range of frequencies

Radial Flux Rotor Parameterized Geometry





Parameterized Scorpion



Parameterized U13

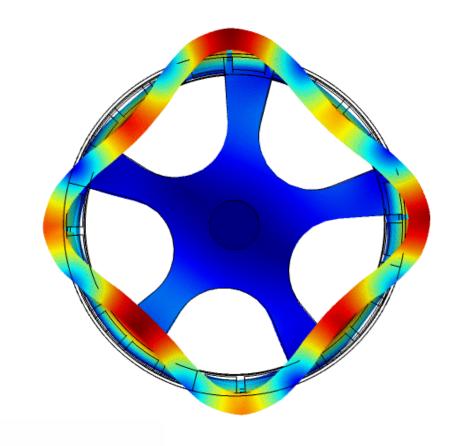


User Defined Parameters

- Outer Diameter
- Wall thickness
- Rotor Height
- Number of Magnets
- Number of Spokes
- Material Properties
- Shaft Diameter
- Magnet Circumferential Area Fraction
- Spoke Thickness

U13 Experimental/Simulation Mode Shape Comparison



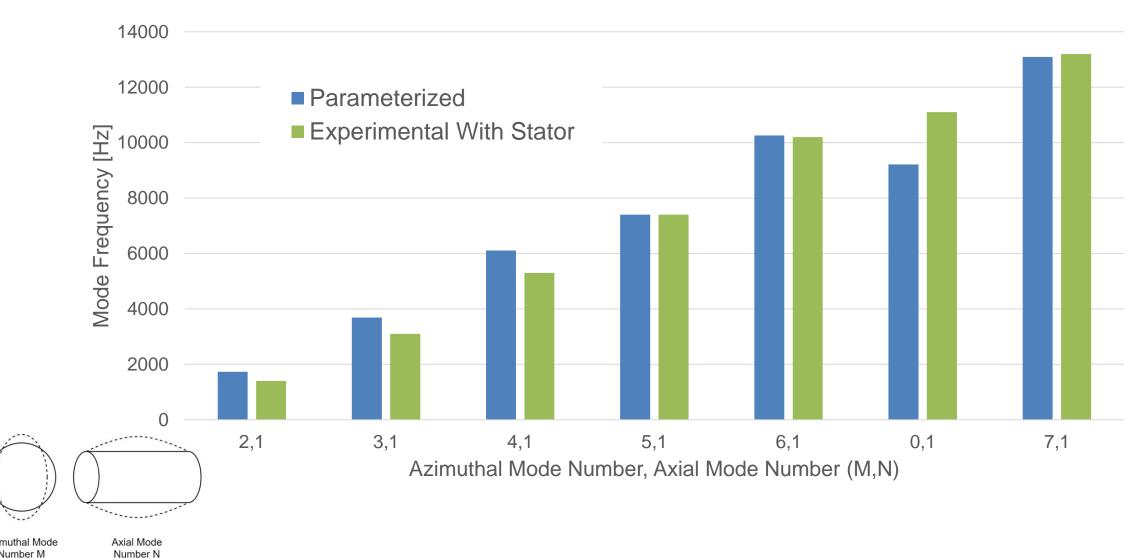


Azimuthal mode 4 vibrations showing similarity of rotor vibration shape between experiment (left) and simulation (right)

U13 Model Experimental Comparison



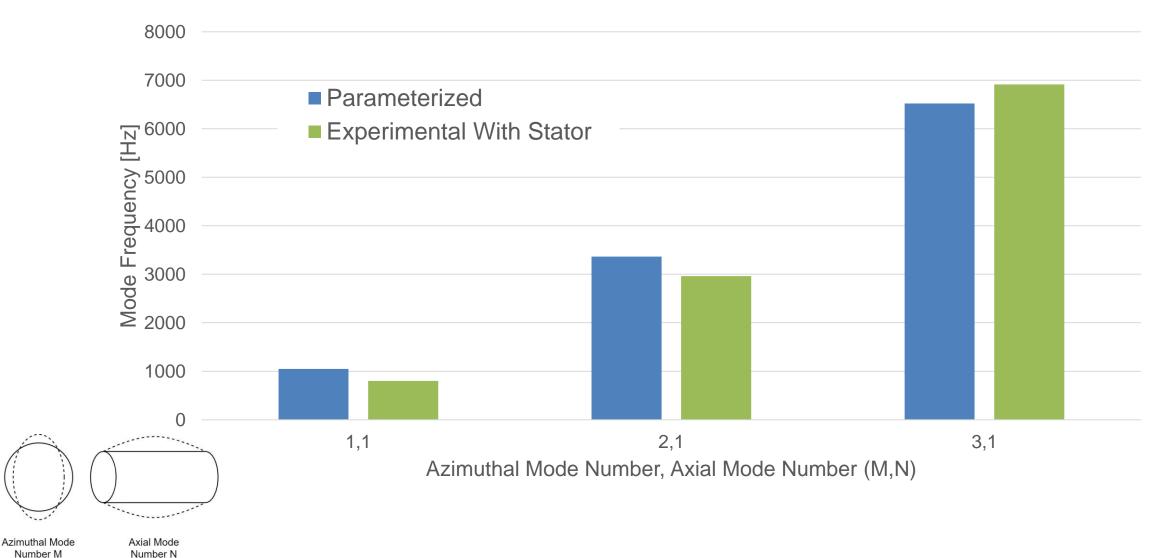
U13 FEA/Modal Analysis Mode Frequency Comparison



Scorpion Model Experimental Comparison



Scorpion FEA/Modal Analysis Mode Frequency Comparison



Upcoming Work



- Modal analysis of an EMRAX® motor of the type used in the Moog SureFly® vehicle.
- Comparison of EMRAX modal analysis to simulation.



Acoustic Validation Data for 1 – 4kW Electric Motors

Electric Motor Noise Measurements



- Identify critical speeds for a range of motors
 - Aspect ratio is of particular interest
 - Sharpness of resonance peaks
 - Amplitudes of peaks
 - Frequency of peaks
- Acquire acoustic near-field data at critical speeds
 - Validate finite element model frequencies
 - Support acoustic propagation model development

1 – 4kW Motors





Lumenier LU8lite



Lumenier LU12II





Lumenier LU10plus



T Motor U12

T Motor U13





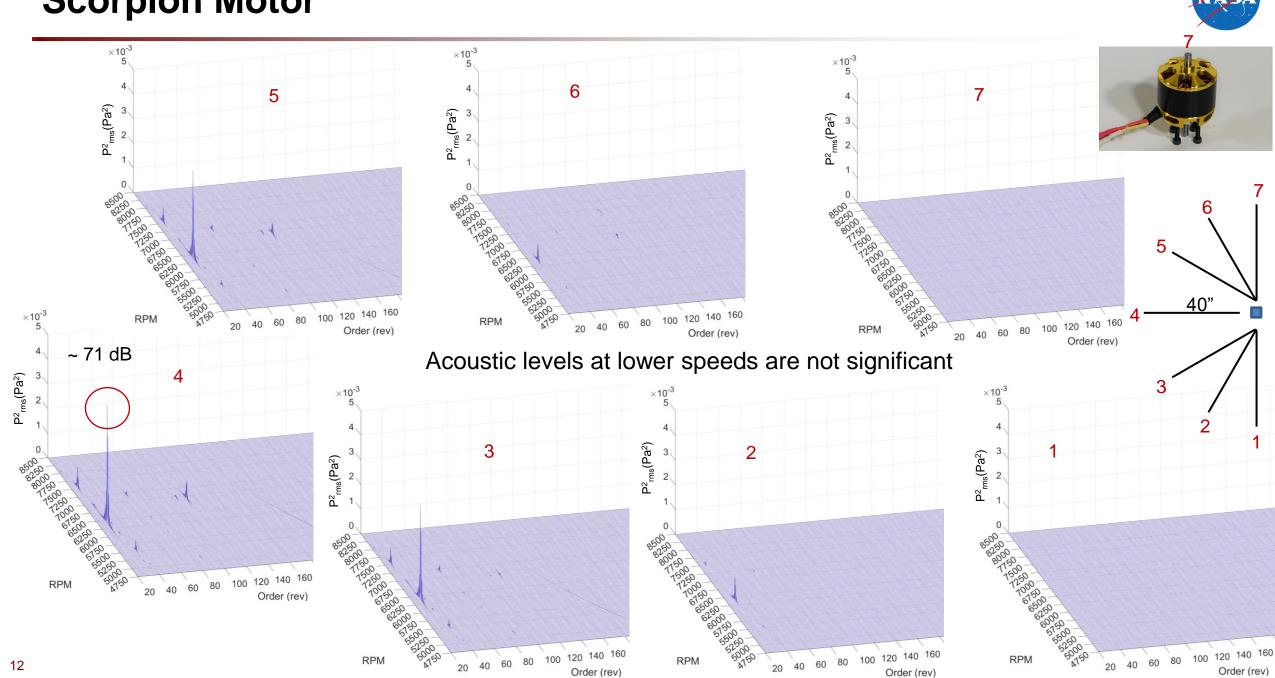


Scorpion SII-4020



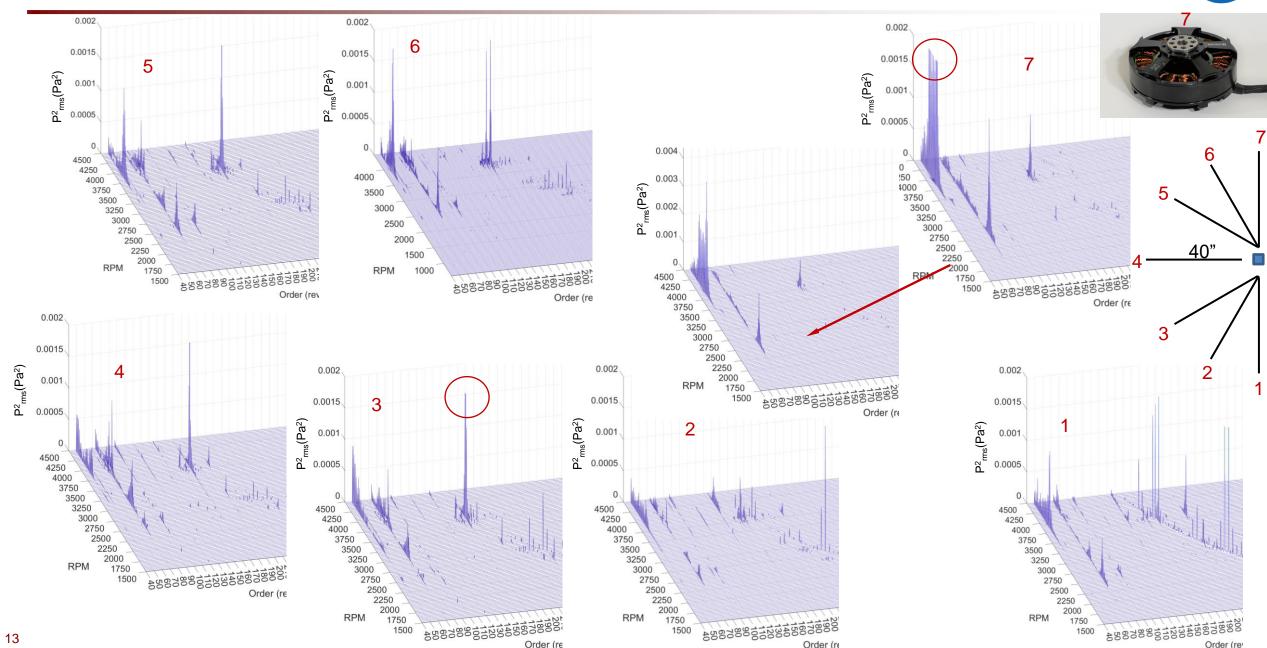
11

Scorpion Motor



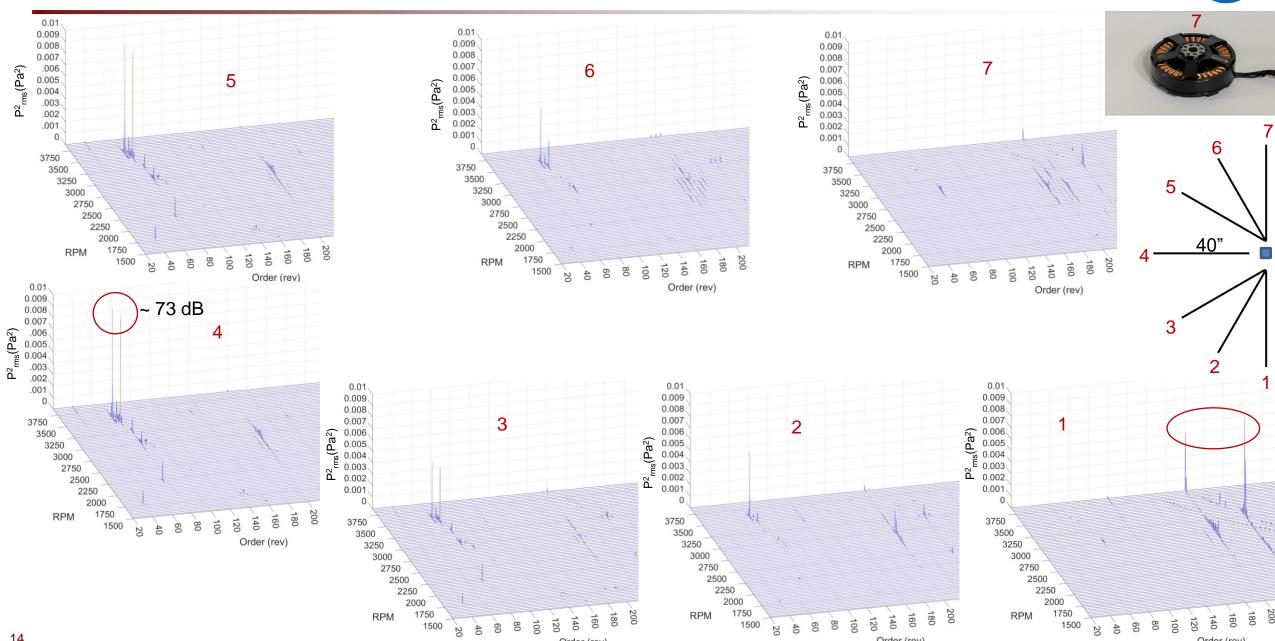
U13 Motor (T Motor)



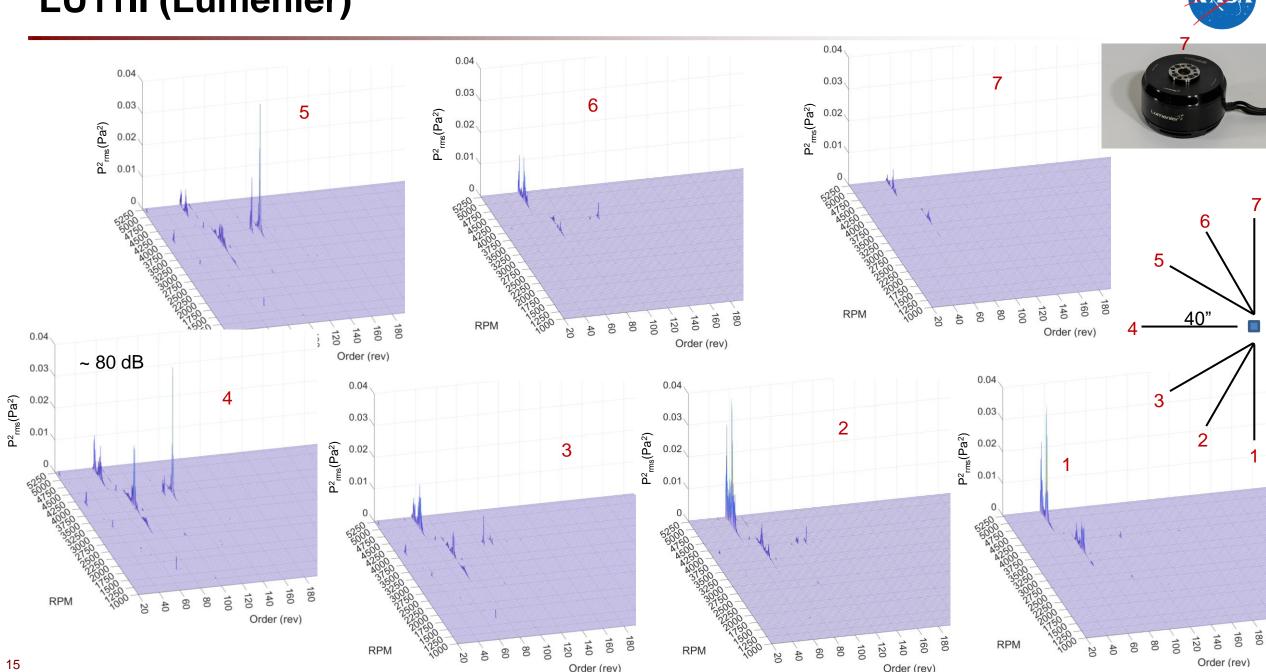


U12 Motor (T Motor)



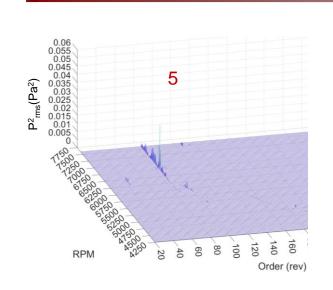


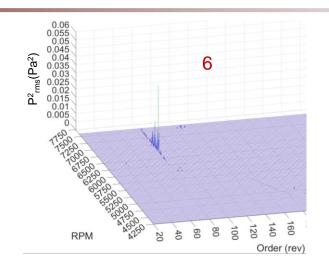
LU11II (Lumenier)

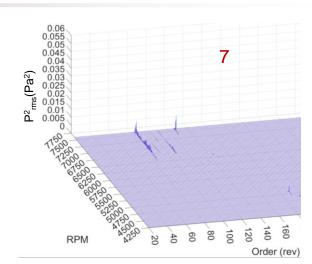


LU8Lite (Lumenier)

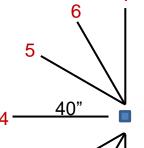




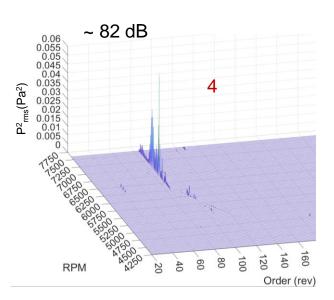


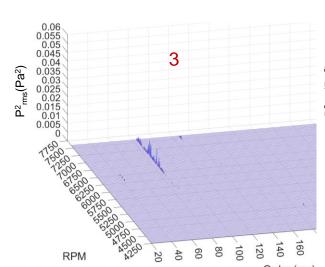


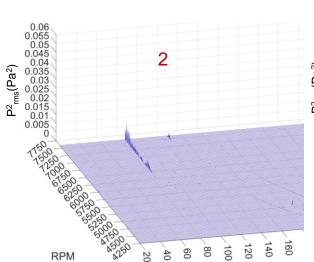


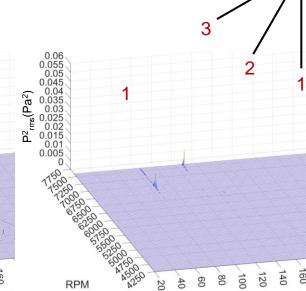


Acoustic levels at lower speeds are not significant







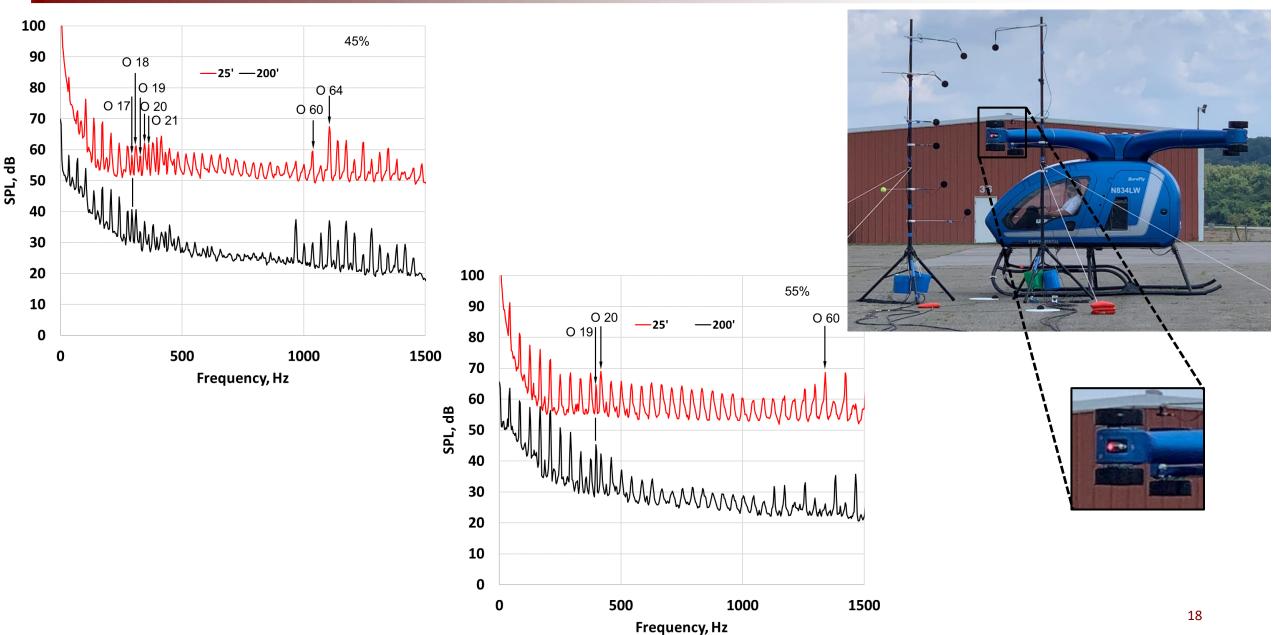




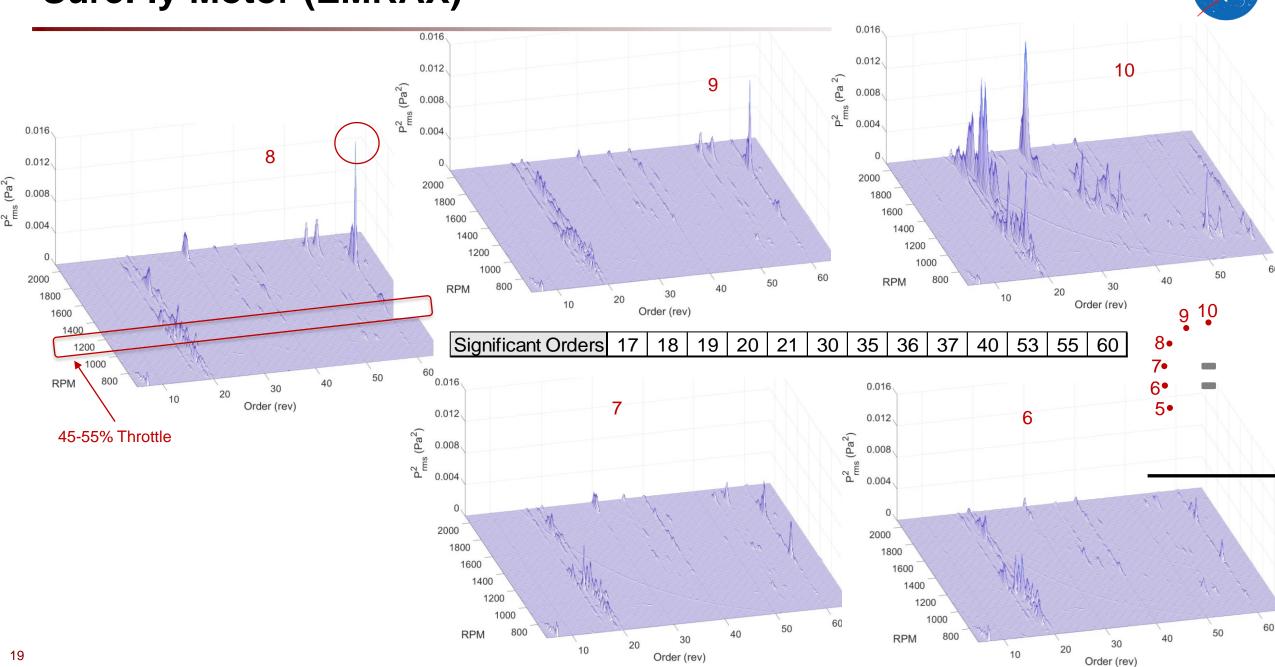
Moog/Surefly Update

SureFly Motor (EMRAX)





SureFly Motor (EMRAX)



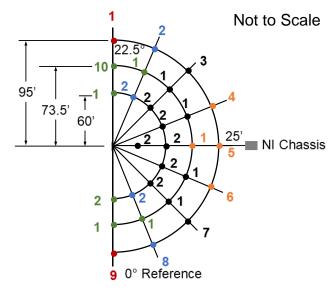
Future Work



- EMRAX motor
 - Experimental modal analysis using scanning laser vibrometer
 - Finite element modal analysis
- Moog/Surefly Hover Acoustic Measurement
 - Limited measurements planned for April 2022
 - 15ft hover
 - Yaw (possible station keeping issues)
 - Locate far field more accurately
 - Initial directivity assessment







Hover Test Setup

- Complete acoustic modal analysis data processing
- Start programming motor rotor acoustic radiation model
 - Infinite vibrating cylinder
 - Finite vibrating cylinder
 - Rotating finite vibrating cylinder



1 – 4kW Motor Near-Field Array